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D/Bers

83-1480

0 6 MAY 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Personnel

THROUGH: Deputy Director for Intelligence

FROM: [REDACTED]  
Director of Soviet Analysis

SUBJECT: Request for Hazard Differential -

REFERENCE: FPM 900-2 Part 550 Appendix E

1. It is requested that [REDACTED] be authorized hazard differential as outlined in the attached FPM regulation. [REDACTED]

2. The material ranged from [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] In almost every case, she was handling potentially explosive devices that had not been previously analyzed by western intelligence services. In particular, she identified and personally transported a [REDACTED] whose characteristics were not known to the intelligence community and its performance parameters are now being determined at the [REDACTED]

3. Since [REDACTED] worked on unknown explosive ordnance as defined in the attached FPM regulation, it is requested she be authorized hazard differential for 34 hours during the period of 20 November to 12 December 1982, as listed on the attached sheet. (U)

Attachments:  
As stated

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SUBJECT: Request for Hazard Differential -

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CONCUR:

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[redacted]  
Deputy Director for Intelligence

12 May 83

Date

APPROVED:

/s/ James M. Glavin

Director of Personnel

Date

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SUBJECT: Request for Hazard Differential -  
[REDACTED]

## Distribution:

- Orig. & 1 - Addressee
- 1 - DDI/PMS
- 1 - DDI
- 1 - Compensation & Tax/OF
- 1 - Chrono
- 1 - Subject file

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24 Nov - 2 Hours

27 Nov - 5 Hours

29 Nov - 8 Hours

3 Dec - 3 Hours

8 Dec - 6 Hours

9 Dec - 6 Hours

10 Dec - 4 Hours

Total - 34 Hours

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under severe acceleration loadings, and the protection of subjects against such loadings is incompatible with the intent of the research.

d. Rotational flight simulator subject. Simulated rotational flight is required to accomplish research in the field of stress situations anticipated for space operations, and their effects relative to the limits of human tolerance and adaptive capacity. Participation can result in severe cardiovascular stress, particularly at the lower r.p.m., which causes decrease in blood flow to vital organs (particularly brain and heart) with resulting damage to organs. The only control over the hazard, in the strictest sense, is nonexposure. Once a person has been considered to be physically qualified to perform this type of hazardous duty, and his exposure in the simulator has become necessary, there is no control over the physiological stresses caused by angular acceleration.

#### *Exposure to Hazardous Agents*

*(Working with or in close proximity to)*

a. Explosive or incendiary materials. This duty includes assembling, loading, testing or cleaning explosive ordnance such as fuses, primers, detonators, auxiliary detonators, cartridges, projectiles, gun ammunition, and the like. Also, conducting tests to evaluate the ballistic properties of explosive materials.

Where employees have knowledge and experience concerning ordnance and ordnance functioning, and work with known ordnance has been taken into account in classifying the employee's position, no hazard differential is payable for work with known ordnance. However, work with unknown explosive ordnance is still unusually hazardous for these employees, and a hazard differential is payable to them. There are definite hazards when explosive ordnance is manually manipulated, or when new or unevaluated, mechanical, or explosive techniques are applied to explosive ordnance which is then approached or handled for examination and evaluation. The sensitivity or stability, or both, of those items, or components

of those items, have been altered to an unknown degree. Though normal safety precautions are taken, the hazards cannot be eliminated.

b. At-sea shock and vibration tests. This duty requires arming explosive charges or working with, or in close proximity to (or both), explosive armed charges in at-sea shock and vibration tests of naval vessels, machinery, equipment and supplies. For shock and vibration tests of machinery, equipment, and supplies, charges are armed on shore at water's edge according to a detailed time schedule. Tests of this type are done about once a week. Sixty pound charges are used for these tests. The charge is armed in a discarded 5-inch gun mount which has grated metal doors in the water side and has a thin sheet metal 3-sided structure within it.

From the time the bomb is assembled to the time it is carried out of the barge and positioned, by a crane, underwater for shielding, there is danger of explosion. The bomb is towed to position about 200 feet off-shore. The equipment, machinery, or supplies to be tested are properly secured in a metal barge which is towed to position off-shore. After the test barge is in position and bomb is towed within 20 feet of the barge, an engineer/technician goes out to the barge to check the equipment just before the actual test. At this time, there is a hazard of explosion of the bomb. For shock tests of ships at sea, bombs are 1,200; 10,000; or 40,000 pounds. The bombs are armed with the assistance of engineers/technicians on a tug at sea. All persons on the tug are in danger of loss of life should the bomb accidentally explode. Tests like these are done two or three times a year. The bomb is positioned to shock test a complete ship.

c. Toxic chemical materials. Examples of work involving exposure to toxic chemical materials include:

► Preparing toxic chemical test solution for aerosol and vapor dispersion.

► Operating various types of chemical engineering equipment in a restricted area, such as reactors, filters, stripping units, fractioning columns, blenders, mixers, or pumps, utilized